Hon. T. A. Crerar,
United Grain Growers,
Winnipeg, Man.

THE

U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA & THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VIII. CALGARY, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1926 No. 22

The Part of the U.F.A. in a Constructive Co-operative Program

By PRESIDENT WOOD

Co-operative Wholesale to Sell to Locals

Some Schools in the Old Lands

From an Address by Hon. IRENE PARLBY

The Need for Vision in Power Matters

By LEE VINCENT

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Estimated Canadian Wheat Crop

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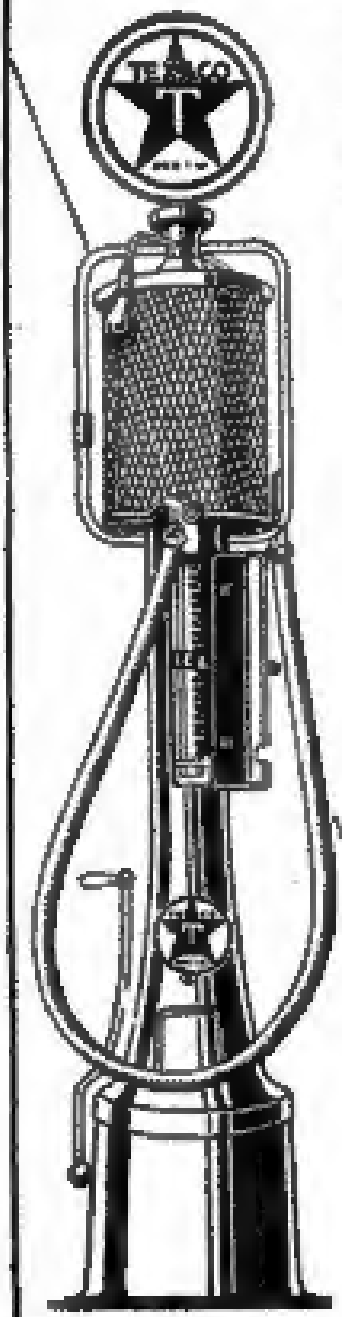

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Editor
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EDITORIAL

FEDERAL AFFAIRS

Activities in the field of Federal affairs are likely to claim a large share of the attention of the organized farmers during the coming year, in anticipation of the next Federal general election. This, according to Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, may be expected within fifteen months.

No body of Parliamentary representatives have ever given more faithful or efficient service than the U.F.A. group in the House of Commons. Their responsibility lies only in the field of legislation. Control of the electoral machinery lies with the Association—in the Locals and Constituency Associations and in the Provincial organization representing the movement as a whole. If the farmers are to be thoroughly prepared when the dissolution of Parliament comes, the substantial strengthening of their forces during the fall and winter months seems eminently desirable.

* * *

CO-OPERATION AND THE SCHOOLS

Is everything being done that might and should be done to bring to the new generation of Albertans an understanding of the history and principles of co-operation?

Some time ago the U.F.A. Annual Convention recommended that provision be made in the curricula of the educational institutions of the Province for teaching on this subject. Since then agricultural schools have taken some steps in the desired direction. Talks on such subjects as the marketing Pools are given in these schools, and also, we understand, other instruction in co-operation of a more general nature. The lectures, it may be expected, must tend to deal largely with the technique of the Pooling system. It is still more important, however, that the underlying ideas, the ethics of co-operation, should be thoroughly understood. Principles should come first; for unless they are understood, sooner or later the real driving force of co-operation will be weakened.

No doubt the present courses do find a place for the presentation of principles, but do they go far enough? The most perfect mastery of technique will in the long run prove a barren acquisition unless the spirit of the co-operative movement remain vital. To conceive of co-operation merely as a means of getting the producer a larger monetary return on the products he has to sell or of obtaining goods for the consumer a little more cheaply than under the old system, would be to miss a great part of the significance of the movement in behalf of which many thousands of Alberta farmers in the pioneer days of our movement and since have made very real sacrifices.

The agricultural schools are moving in the right direction. What of the general educational institutions of the Province? Has not the time come for some advancement there? We recognize the difficulties, but they cannot be regarded as insuperable, and some years have passed since this matter was first broached.

We are in agreement with those who affirm that the purpose of education should be to train the pupil to think rather than to impose dogmas. There remains today, perhaps, an excess of dogmatic teaching in the schools. But the pupil must be provided with subjects to think about, and we know of none which is likely to be more fruitful in social idealism than the story of the birth and early struggles, the failures and successes, of the co-operative movement in many lands, together with a simple exposition of the principles of the movement. It is at least as important that the youth of Canada today should be familiar with the historic background of this social movement as that, in another field, they should know the outlines of the struggle for freedom by the peasants of mediaeval England and continental Europe and the men of nineteenth century Canada who broke down the Family Compact, and of the later expansion of political freedom.

* * *

NATIONAL BROADCASTING

The establishment of radio broadcasting as a public service, operated and controlled by a government-owned company, is recommended by the Royal Commission which has recently made an extensive investigation of the broadcasting systems now in operation in Europe and on this continent. The plan proposed incorporates features associated with the British Broadcasting Company and with the German system, and we believe that in general it will meet with the whole-hearted approval of the great majority of Canadians. The only alternative to a government monopoly is ultimate private monopoly, and private monopoly of radio might be a greater danger in time to come than would private monopoly today of the whole of the newspaper press. It may also be said in favor of public monopoly that in Europe it has made possible the presentation of programs of greater excellence than a merely commercial concern would be likely to provide.

The Commission advises that the national company shall bear a similar relation to the Dominion Government to that of the Canadian National Railways, and that it shall be controlled by twelve members, three representing the Dominion Government and the remainder the nine Provincial Governments. It is recommended that a radio broadcasting director, appointed for each Province, shall be given full control of programs broadcast by the station or stations situated in the Province for which he is responsible, and

(Continued on page 26)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

SERVICEBERRY CONVENTION

Serviceberry U.F.A. District Association will hold a convention on September 28th, at Tudor, according to word received from the secretary, H. W. Leonard.

FIVE YEARS, NOT NINE

In the title of an article on the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association, Lethbridge, which appeared in the last issue of *The U.F.A.*, reference was made to "nine years' progress." This should, of course, have read "five years."

OPPOSE IMMIGRATION

"The members of Holborn Local," says a letter from C. O. Burger, secretary, "heartily endorse the views held by the Blueberry and Whitburn Locals, in regard to immigration, and are also opposed to any increase in the sessional indemnition of the Members of Parliament."

ADDRESSES NOT GIVEN

Several letters have been received by the Circulation Department of *The U.F.A.*, asking that corrections be made in our mailing list, etc., without giving post office addresses. It is, of course, impossible to make the corrections, or to reply to the letters, without this information. The names of these correspondents are: Jean B. Toye, E. L. Nowlin and Mrs. Relva Booth Ross.

EAGLE HILL MEETINGS

Eagle Hill U.F.A. Local have held their monthly meetings during the summer, says a report from Mrs. H. C. Stromsmoe, secretary. Attendance at the May meeting was cut down owing to a very heavy rainstorm. The June meeting consisted of the necessary business and a short program of songs, etc.; the July meeting was well attended, and was followed by a dance.

PICNIC AT ABEE

Abee U.F.A. Local recently held a picnic at the home of F. McCardy, secretary, at which Francis Fry, Junior Director, and Mrs. A. H. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A., gave interesting addresses on the work of their respective branches. After the supper, Mr. Fry was successful in organizing a Junior Local, with William Benson as president, Miss Margaret Nicholson as vice-president and Miss Agnew as secretary. Mrs. Holtz will be the supervisor.

OPPOSITE CANVASS

In view of the fact that an election might take place before very long, Mr. Emil Griesbach, of Gleichen, wishes to bring to the attention of U.F.A. Locals "the urgent need to select some good men from our U.F.A. members to canvass among people of foreign birth and ask them to take out their naturalization papers." Mr. Griesbach thinks there are many people who hesitate about this matter because they have never been invited to become citizens. If they became citizens, he thinks that they "would take more interest in the country and make better homes."

AT OWLEYE LAKE

One of the largest open air services ever held in the district, reports the *St. Paul Journal*, took place on the shore of Owleye Lake on Sunday, September 1st. The occasion was a large family picnic attended by members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and friends. At noon the large company sat down to a chicken dinner given free by the ladies of the U.F.W.A. After dinner the Rev. Steinhair, of Saddle Lake, gave a most inspiring address which was attentively listened to by young and old. Miss Rogers, field missionary, also addressed the company. During the afternoon ice cream was served free to everybody, through the kindness of members of the U.F.A.

Co-operative Wholesale Will Supply Goods to U.F.A. Locals

Arrangements Made Whereby Locals Can Buy From the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale—Important Extension of Co-operative Movement

Bespeaking hearty support for the new undertaking of the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association, in the supplying of goods direct to U.F.A. Locals as well as to the forty co-operative stores in the Province, Vice-president Schofield has written the following message to the membership of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.:

"We would earnestly call to the attention of all members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. the circular letter of the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association, Limited, which is printed in this issue. This circular is being mailed to all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals, together with the price list of the Wholesale Association. It should be of particular interest to our members, as the operation of the Co-operative Wholesale brings into being what a very great number of the members of the Association have been asking for. It is the culmination of a desire that has been expressed more and more during the past two or three years.

"We trust that the members of the Association will read carefully this circular, as it will be by their support, to a very great extent at least, that the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association, Limited, will be able to function in the best interests of all."

Below is printed the circular letter of the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association, Limited:

To the Secretary of the U.F.A.
or U.F.W.A. Local:

The Alberta Co-operative Wholesale was organized by the co-operative stores for the purpose of pooling the purchasing power of the organized consumers of the Province, thus securing for the membership all the volume discounts possible on their pooled orders. It was the intention of the Wholesale as well to supply the Locals in carload orders of heavy commodities. As there are at present only forty co-operative stores in operation, and these very widely scattered, it was evident from the outset that some system must be adopted which would furnish an opportunity to the Locals and the membership to assist in the work if any material progress were to be made in establishing the Wholesale as a commercial factor in the distribution of goods to the organized farmers of the Province. Many of the Locals have shown great interest in co-operative purchasing and since the Wholesale opened an office in Edmonton, scores of letters have been received from Locals asking for price lists and for information as to how they could trade with the Wholesale.

No Overlapping With Stores

This problem has been given very serious consideration by the board of directors of the Co-operative Wholesale, in conjunction with members of the Executive of the U.F.A., who have been invited to attend all meetings of the board and who have given valuable assistance in determining the policy to be adopted whereby the U.F.A. membership can best be served by the Co-operative Wholesale along truly co-operative lines. Provision has also been made whereby the Wholesale will not enter into competition with the co-operative stores for the trade of their districts.

To Open in Calgary Also

Enclosed you will find a grocery price list and other lines will be added as the business develops. It will not be practicable for the members in the south of the Province to order from this list as freight rates would be prohibitive but the board of directors have planned to give the same service from Calgary very shortly. We hope that the members of your Local will give this important question of co-operative buying the most careful consideration and we are convinced that when you study our price list you will realize the benefit to be derived from dealing with your own Wholesale—for the starting of a wholesale distributing house for the U.F.A. Locals is largely due to the recommendations of the U.F.A. Executive that we could depend on the hearty co-operation of the Locals in applying co-operative principles to their purchasing as well as their marketing problems. It is confidently anticipated that these prices submitted to you can be further reduced, for the greater the volume of business done by you the more you strengthen the purchasing power of the Wholesale. Further price lists will be gladly furnished on request or sent to any group of names forwarded by the Local Secretary.

Yours truly,

A. P. MOAN, Manager.

The Part of the U.F.A. in a Constructive Co-operative Program

An Address by President Wood

The address printed on this page was delivered by H. W. Wood, President of the U.F.A. and Chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool, at the Alberta Institute of Co-operation.

In looking over the list of speakers that were to attend this meeting I find my name appears as President of the United Farmers of Alberta. I presume that while my actual co-operative activities are confined largely to the work of the Wheat Pool, I should say something about the U.F.A. and where it enters into a general co-operative constructive program. I think this is advisable because I do not believe it is clearly understood by a large majority of the people, including many members of the U.F.A. itself.

In the first place, the U.F.A. has specialized in promoting organized co-operation. It is true that it has been actively carrying on co-operatively, but the object of that co-operation has been principally to inaugurate and launch self-governing enterprises. The first such enterprise to be inaugurated by the parent organization was the political movement launched in 1919.

While the U.F.A. authorized the use of its machinery in carrying on the activities of this movement, the U.F.A. Central was in no wise made responsible for the guidance of these activities. It is true the whole responsibility began with the U.F.A. Locals, but from there control developed upwards through a different channel. This movement, carrying on its own activities, represented the accomplishment of one of the primary objects of the parent organization, namely, the organization of a political reform movement.

The U.F.A. then began to concentrate its efforts on the organization of co-operative marketing enterprises. The Wheat Pool was launched in 1923, followed quickly by the Livestock Pool, the Dairy Pool and the Poultry Pool. All these are self-governing bodies. The work of the U.F.A. in regard to these organizations has been done; it is the responsibility of each individual organization to carry on its own activities.

In the meantime not a few local co-operative enterprises were inaugurated, sanctioned by the parent organization, but actually launched by the Locals. These enterprises have all been carried on locally, with local management responsible for their success.

These various organizations pretty well cover the field of practical co-operation so far as present developments go. This condition has created the idea in the minds of quite a number of our former members that the work of the U.F.A. has been completed and its existence is no longer vitally necessary. This idea is a very erroneous one, and if persisted in will endanger all our co-operative enterprises.

Local the Primary Unit

All great democratic co-operative bodies begin with small units and grow into larger ones. Individuals co-operate in the formation of the smallest unit—the Local. The smaller units co-operate in the formation of larger ones, and these in turn may come together with other like units in the formation of still larger ones. This is the process of co-operative development, and it all begins with the individuals and the local units. Whatever co-operative super-structure we have succeeded in erecting has been done on the foundation of the Local. This Local is the workshop of the individuals and the primary unit of co-operation. I want to emphasize the fact that this is where the individuals carry on their activities with each other in doing things, and is the source of all the co-operative strength that goes into the higher units. We learn to do things by doing them, and in this workshop the individuals learn to co-operate by co-operating, or fail to learn by not co-operating. The one great danger facing our larger co-operative enterprises, including the Wheat Pool, is the lack of development of co-operative efficiency in the individual. Too many of us think we are ready for the higher branches without ever having taken the primary course.

If one U.F.A. Local could establish a purely co-operative community where all community affairs, both social and business, were dealt with in a practical co-operative way, that pioneer Local would be contributing more to right social construction and human welfare, than any individual that has ever lived. If one such unit were developed others would follow. These units would co-operate with each other as easily and efficiently as the individual within the units; the habit would be established; co-operative intelligence and the spirit of co-operation continuously raised to higher levels. Scientific social construction would be in actual process, and I can conceive of no possible turning back when such a process is once well started, but I cannot conceive of the development of the highest degree of efficiency between organizations until efficiency has been highly developed by the individuals within the organization.

Locals and Education

It would be about as logical to expect the universities to carry on their work without primary schools as it would be for the higher co-operative enterprises to carry on successfully with no primary local units. Thus, instead of the U.F.A. Local having served its purpose, we have just reached the stage of development where we can turn our attention to our Locals and begin our real co-operative education.

The Alberta Wheat Pool is the largest co-operative enterprise that has been inaugurated through U.F.A. activities. This organization is engaged in practical co-operation. Most of the members of the Wheat Pool are, or have been, members of the U.F.A. The very fact that we had to co-operate in our efforts to get the Pool organized and started gave us some experience and training in co-operation, but our training has been limited, and the growth and the difficulties of successful operation have corresponded with the limitation of our training. If all the farmers in Alberta and Western Canada had had sufficient practical experience in co-operation, the Canadian Wheat Pool would be infinitely stronger and a more successful institution than it is. In the face of these things its success has been all, and more, than we had real reason to hope for.

Talking and Thinking

Over against the above statement, if the farmers of Alberta had had no organization or experience in co-operation, the Alberta Wheat Pool would not be in existence. The fact is, their development along the lines of sane practical co-operation has been very rapid. While the sane quiet thinking that has been in process among a large element of our farmers for the past ten or twelve years has not made itself so audible, it has been a powerful influence in making possible the organization and successful operation of our Wheat Pool. This is a feature involved in the development of mass co-operation that I would especially like to emphasize. During nearly a half century's observation and participation in farmers' attempts in practical co-operation, I have come to the conclusion that the principal causes of most failures have been too much talking and too little solid thinking. While some talkers think, and some thinkers talk, I believe as a rule the most vigorous talkers are not the most profound thinkers, nor are the most profound thinkers the most vigorous talkers, and for the past half century farmers' movements on the North American continent have certainly not been short on talk. I want to take advantage of this occasion to offer a very sincere tribute of appreciation to the silent thinking farmers of Alberta for the great contribution they have made to the success of our organized co-operative efforts.

I assume that the ideal of a co-operative commonwealth involves co-operation in practically all industrial activities, and there seems to be a great inclination at the present time to extend the scope of these activities. This is manifest among our Canadian Farmers as it should be; but we must not forget the fact that co-operation, to be applied successfully, must have a practical objective, and be carried on in a practical systematical manner. We are just beginning to co-operate. In doing so we are turning from a principle that has been practised through all the past ages of man's activities. Competition has not only been practised but it has been glorified as "the life of trade" and a great stimulus to action. Making the change involves re-adjustments that cannot be made quickly or violently — re-adjustments physically, mentally and spiritually. It will require time, wisdom and patience. A small success is a great advance; a failure is a set-back. Haste is not nearly so important as success.

Relative Values

When we accept co-operation as the true guiding principle of life's activities, it follows logically that it should be applied to all of those activities. This raises the question of a practical process of making the application—just where to begin and what to do next. This in turn involves the question of first, what can we do, and second, the relative value of things to be done. In inaugurating

new enterprises a careful study of all these questions should be made. We might be able to do a thing successfully, but the value of doing it might be much less than some other things we could do just as successfully. We should learn to carefully analyze and estimate relative values. The value of a certain thing may not be the same under all circumstances. For instance, the value of co-operative buying might be greater under some circumstances than it would be under others. Likewise the value of co-operative selling might also vary under different conditions and circumstances.

Emphasis on Selling

I would like to point out, however, that at the present time the preponderance of emphasis is on the value of selling. Perhaps the oldest co-operators who are considering co-operative buying and selling are the Labor organizations. From the very beginning they have emphasized better selling as of first importance. Their supreme struggles, sometimes spectacular, sometimes desperate, and often heroic, have been to sell their labor at better prices. Then came the modern manufacturers' associations, organized for the purpose of selling their products at higher prices. I will not comment on the measure of success they have attained, but whatever success has been made was made by their co-operative efforts. Then we have the different merchants' associations, including wholesale and retail, local and general, all primarily to promote better selling. Finally that great slow moving mass of humanity, called farmers, moved into position in the great industrial circle, as sellers. I would not hesitate to classify the present phase of industrial development as the beginning of the efficient selling period.

As farmers, the supreme problem before us is to learn to sell our products on the same level of prices that others are sold. If a common level of selling prices can once be established it will be possible for industry to function efficiently in the interests of all.

This is not in any way meant to minimize the importance of buying. As I have intimated above, the change from competition to co-operation is beginning. It is already in process. It must extend throughout the whole industrial system and guide man's action, which, of course, will include buying as well as selling. What I do want to emphasize is the importance of estimating values, of doing first things first, and doing practical things in a practical way always.

The Supreme Enterprise

Having accepted co-operation as the true principle then all man's activities should be so governed. We are just in the first stages of the scientific application of that principle. In trying to make that application we are beginning a process—a constructive process—the end of which we hope will be the elimination of vicious competition from human society. There should be no turning back, but we are entering unexplored territory; there are no blazed trails. Courage and caution are equally necessary. This movement is not a fad; it is not a theory just to be talked about and glorified. On the contrary it should be recognized as an effort to fulfill the greatest responsibility that man has ever faced—the responsibility of fulfilling nature's design in making man a social being. This responsibility should be met with a seriousness corresponding to its importance. We should move forward determinedly but carefully, doing all the talking that is necessary and all the thinking we possibly can. We are in contact with the supreme enterprise.

BARCLAYS BANK IN CANADA

Barclays Bank of London, England, one of the oldest and strongest of British banks, has established itself in Canada under the name of Barclays Bank, Canada. Its first place of business was opened in Montreal on September 3. It will transact a general Canadian banking business in affiliation with its business on the British Isles and in several countries of the British Empire. The president of Barclays Bank, Canada, is Sir Robert L. Borden, former Prime Minister.

The Need for Vision in Power Matters

By LEE VINCENT

Certain public men in Alberta have suggested that the citizens of the Province should proceed very slowly in the urging of the Government to establish a publicly owned hydro-electric system. It has been stated by these men that there might possibly be disappointment over the financial result if such a system were established and that the immediate savings would be only a few trifling cents.

If the saving of a few cents on the cost of electricity in Alberta at the present time was the only reason for inspiring the people of the Province to enter the field of public ownership of power, I think they would be ill advised to do so. To go in for public ownership of power as a Provincial proposition requires too much capital, too great an effort of organization, and too great a struggle against entrenched private power interest to be really worth while if all that ever will be involved is a few cents immediate saving for the people of the Province.

In Twenty Years' Time

But there is the future to consider. What savings will a publicly owned power system effect, say in 15 or 20 years from now, when with increased population, increased industrial life and increased use of electricity on the farms the power requirements of the Province will be many times that which it is today? If at that time private power corporations which are so busily entrenching themselves in the field today, are dominant in the life of the Province, they will be able virtually to fix their own rates, and Alberta will be in the same position as the majority of the United States of America—at the complete mercy of a great power trust.

I believe that the publicly owned Ontario hydro-electric has saved the people of Ontario millions upon millions of dollars and insured them against exploitation for all time to come. Through the energy, courage, and genius of Adam Beck, Ontario has been saved forever from the rapacity of great private power corporations. Adam Beck started his public crusade for public ownership of power in the days when electricity was very little used as compared to the present day. He had the foresight to see the time was coming when the electric current would be the life blood of industrial Ontario. Public men in Alberta might well take a leaf from the book of Adam Beck and lay the foundation for an Alberta hydro-electric.

If the Ontario hydro-electric rates were in force in the United States today, it is estimated that domestic consumers would save the gigantic sum of 700 million dollars a year. One Chicago lawyer invested $161,250 in an electric power company and made 55 million dollars out of it in six years. Where did this gigantic fortune come from? From high rates for electricity. A graft that permits one insider to make 55 millions out of $161,250 in six years is well worth fighting.

A Barrier Erected

The people of Alberta should understand by this time that only by exerting their own efforts can they protect themselves. Why did the Wheat Pool build a vast elevator system? To save a few meagre cents for Pool members? No. It was to erect a barrier against the ever-increasing thirst for profits on the part of private grain and elevator companies and that barrier is a protection for all grain growers in Western Canada and will be for their children's children. Without a Pool elevator system in Western Canada today the lot of the grain producer would be a thorny one and the profits of the stockholders of the grain companies would be multiplied many times.

Why is the Livestock Pool planning to build big plants? Is it to save a few immediate cents for members? No. It is to prevent its members becoming virtual serfs to the great packing companies of North America and to give the farmers who raise livestock a protection and power which they could not otherwise obtain.

Only a Side Issue

The saving of a few immediate cents was but a side issue in the building of the gigantic British co-operative organizations. The men who laid the foundations and built the stately structure of the consumers' co-operative movement in Britain had far greater vision than that. They knew the need of an organization that would protect their dollars from the hungry profit seekers.

The trouble with the most of us is that we are near-sighted. We look too intensely at a mere paltry objective and overlook the great possibilities which loom in the future. We become too easily satisfied, too subservient, too prone to inaction and lacking in determination and energy.

Look back over the past generation and see what great things have been accomplished in a brief thirty years! The next thirty years hold infinitely greater possibilities. Right now is the time in Alberta to lay the foundation for a publicly owned provincial hydro-electric system. If the opportunity were to be missed, future generations would curse the stupidity and short-sightedness of the men who might have done great things at the present time.

REVISING PROVERBS

"Let's see, how does that saying go 'If a man makes a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, the world will beat—will beat—'"

"Will beat him out of the patent, no doubt."—*Montreal Star.*

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Sign-Up Shows That Pool Policy Is Favorably Regarded

Board to Take Preliminary Steps to Establish Processing Business—Increase Over Last Year in Pool's Handlings

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Limited, a very careful check was made in connection with the second series sign-up campaign. In view of the fact that contracts in many cases are being held by the secretary of the local shipping association, definite figures are not yet available. From the contracts that have been turned in, it is apparent that about 10 per cent are from new members that had not previously been members of the Livestock Pool. This indicates that the policy of the Pool is being favorably received in the country and that by the end of the present shipping season the Livestock Pool will have reached its objective. It is confidently expected by the Directors that the Pool will secure practically a hundred per cent sign-up of the old membership, together with a good percentage of new members who have not, in the past, identified themselves with the Livestock Pool.

The Board of Directors are of the opinion that from the progress of the present sign-up campaign, the Livestock Pool is warranted in going into the processing business. Plans are therefore being made to take the necessary preliminary steps toward this end.

Effect of Crop Conditions

From opinions received at meetings and from letters received at head office, it is apparent that crop conditions in certain parts of the Province have had some effect on the new membership drive, as a large number of farmers have indicated their intention of increasing their purchases of share stock just as soon as crop conditions improve. Wherever crop conditions have been fairly good, the sign up, both in connection with contracts and for stock, has been most satisfactory. For example: the Southern Alberta Livestock Shipping Association is now assured of approximately a 90 per cent sign-up of its old membership. A similar condition exists in the northern country.

Increased Handlings

The following statistics may be taken as evidence of the increasing support that is being given to the Livestock Pool by the farmers of the Province:

During the period from January 1st to July 1st, 1928, the Livestock Pool handled on the Edmonton stockyards, 805 cars of stock or 44.4 per cent of all stock received on the yards. For the same period in 1929 this was increased to 902 cars which amounted to 47½ per cent of all stock received on the Edmonton yards. In Calgary, the Livestock Pool handled, during the six months period, January 1st to July 1st, 1928, 1020 cars of stock or 46.3 per cent of all stock received on the yards. For the same period in 1929 the Pool handled 1237 cars of stock or 50 per cent of all stock received on the yards. Taking both yards together, the Pool handled for the six months' period, January 1st to July 1st, 1928, 1825 cars and for the same period in 1929, 2139 cars of stock.

When the sign-up campaign is completed, there is no doubt but that the Pool will have sufficient volume to enter into the processing business on a profitable basis. All that is needed is for the livestock producers of the Province who believe in co-operative marketing, to help complete the sign-up at the earliest possible date.

Farmers Need It

John D. Miller, one of the outstanding co-operative leaders in the United States, has this to say about the need of co-operative marketing: "The purchasing power of farmers must be increased or the downward sweep of agriculture toward peasantry will continue.

"There is now a world-wide struggle for world markets, each great nation seeking industrial, commercial and financial supremacy. Agriculture can hold its own in the struggle if, and only if, there be substantial unity of effort. In making individual sales of their products, farmers exercise little or no influence upon price determination. They have little or no influence in establishing a regular flow of commodities from the farms to the markets, and lacking these powers the prices they receive seldom reflect the true market value of the commodity.

"Beyond question one of the major causes of the depression in agriculture is the lack of efficient marketing agencies. Experience has shown that collective activities of farmers promote the public interest. To the extent that these efforts have resulted in increased returns to the farmers, their buying power has been increased, thus stimulating all industry and commerce."

Equally Applicable in Alberta

If this statement is a true statement of the economic condition of the American farmer, it can equally be applied to the economic condition of the livestock growers of Alberta, who, without their own marketing organization, are absolutely at the mercy of a well organized marketing system under the control and domination of the dealers in livestock and livestock products.

From a small beginning, as represented by the efforts of a few U.F.A. Locals to make up carload shipments of livestock with which a local representative was sent along to see that they were properly handled, we have today a Provincial association representing some 38 well organized shipping associations, whose total membership is composed of some 17,000 producers. This Provincial unit is again a member of a national organization known as the Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Limited, which operates and carries on a co-operative livestock business in practically every Province in Canada.

When you throw your lot in with the Alberta Livestock Pool you become identified with an organization that is national in its scope and which has a real bargaining power in the marketing of the livestock of its members.

Price Situation Reversed

Previous to the Pool becoming an effective marketing organization, hog prices were higher on the Chicago market than on the local Alberta markets. In 1928, the Alberta Livestock Pool controlled the majority of hogs shipped to the Calgary and Edmonton markets and the price returned to the producer was 50c a hundred higher than the Chicago market.

Today, the Livestock Pool is conducting its second series sign-up campaign. By joining the Pool you can help to make the organization more effective in the interests of the producers.

Increased volume of business placed in the hands of the Pool means increased bargaining power. Increased bargaining power means more favorable price returns to the producer. It is therefore in the interests of every producer not only to give his own personal loyalty to the Pool but to use every effort to increase the Pool's membership and thereby assist in helping the organization to render a still greater service to its members.

Canada's export trade has increased more than 84 per cent in the last six years and for the last fiscal year reached a total of $1,363,709,872. The largest purchaser is the United States, followed by the British Empire, Germany, Netherlands and Japan in the order stated.

TRAINS CO-OPERATIVE WORKERS

Centrosoyus, the Central Union of co-operative purchasing societies of the Union of Soviet Republics, has organized a two-year course of instruction to prepare individuals for positions of responsibility in the purchasing societies. This line of educational work was undertaken for the first time in 1928-29. The course includes both theory and practice, aiming to give the students a broad, general understanding of the principles and development of co-operation, as well as specific training either as salesmen or as bookkeepers.

As these courses are open to students with a primary village school education, poor peasants and farm laborers have an opportunity to secure this training. Records for the first year show that 363 students attended the courses, of whom 39 per cent were women. The courses are to be extended into a number of districts in 1929-30.—*Agricultural Co-operation.*

QUITE THE REVERSE

Youthful Questioner—What are diplomatic relations, father?

Father—There are no such people, my boy.—*Pearson's Weekly.*

Some Schools in the Old Lands

Vigorous Radical Thought in Regard to Education in England —Physical Education in Sweden—The Danish School System.

From an Address by
Hon. IRENE PARLBY

Hon. Irene Parlby, in an address to the last U.F.A. Annual Convention, described some of the things she saw in her trip to the Old Country. That part of her address which deals with educational matters is given below.

I found that the educational authorities in the different countries are carrying out quite interesting experiments varying with the different countries. I found also a great revolt going on against a type of secondary education which only led in one direction, and that matriculation for the University. In England, I was much surprised to find, they have no compulsory curriculum, the teachers making out their own time tables. They have of course to allow the Inspector to see the time table; the educational authorities also have a right to inspect them, but the teacher makes out her own syllabus, which varies considerably in the different elementary schools. In fact, the Senior Inspector told me that nowhere in the world had teachers a greater opportunity of experimenting, and as a result you find very interesting experimental work being done in individual schools, and not only in the elementary schools but also in private schools.

England, like Denmark, believes in diversity of education, and so you find in different schools in different parts of the country a great many interesting things being carried on. I found their chief problems, the things which are worrying them the most, are very much the same things as are worrying us in this country. In the first place, they are trying to work towards some type of secondary education which will give children an opportunity of developing their different capacities, not an education simply leading to the University; and in the different countries they have various experiments in these secondary schools leading to agriculture and other vocational training.

The other problem with them, as it is with us, is how to get a type of elementary education in the country which will not necessarily lead the children away from rural life. I was interested in reading the report of the last Imperial Educational Conference, presided over by the Duchess of Atholl. There was a whole long session given over to the discussion of this subject of how to develop a type of rural education which would not lead rural children away from country life. There was no thought during that discussion of subordinating the rural child to his environment or of restricting in any way his opportunity, but rather the desire to make the child master of his environment and of using the environment to help in the development of the child's capacities. I think it was unfortunate at that conference that there was no representative from Western Canada and only two from the far Eastern Provinces. Living as we do so far from the centres of intellectual life, from the continual clash of mind against mind, I think it is doubly necessary that those interested and working with education should go as far afield as possible out of their own country, not only to gather inspiration but to investigate real progressive educational work.

An Experiment in Cambridgeshire

There was one very interesting experiment being carried on by one of the educational authorities in the county of Cambridgeshire. I have had some correspondence with the secretary and he has frankly spoken of it as an experiment but it may be an experiment, when the theory is worked out, which will prove a model for the rest of England.

To be brief, the scheme aims at a new attitude towards education in the country and as it affects and meets the needs of rural life. The scheme briefly is that up to the age of 11 children go on taking general education in the village elementary school; after that age their education is to be carried on at senior schools in the larger villages, and then in addition to that at certain central points in agricultural districts there will be developed a system of village colleges. One of these colleges is already in course of construction. The idea behind them is based on the folk schools of Denmark adapted to English conditions, but the building and equipping of these village schools is going to be a serious financial undertaking and in the building of the colleges various individuals and organizations such as the Carnegie Trust, Universities and private individuals are helping with funds and equipment. It is hoped to do there, through this experiment, what has been done for Denmark, and that is to re-establish a virile rural life, bringing up country men and women with a culture making it possible for them to take possession of the opportunities of rural life and to be able to understand all the joys and interest which the country life can bring.

Hon. IRENE PARLBY

Linking up With Life

I saw another very interesting experiment indeed and this was not in a Government school, but in a private school, which has only been operating for the last two or three years. It is situated on a very old estate in one of the most beautiful counties of England—Devonshire. This estate was bought from a family who had lived on it for generations, and has very beautiful old buildings dating back to the 14th Century. The principal frankly states that this school is an adventure and he goes on to say that nowhere is there a realm in which the adventurous spirit can play a greater part than in the realm of education; I found the thought all over England among progressive educationists was that the school must link itself up with life in a way which up to the present it has not been doing; it must link itself up with the life and environment of the child outside school. The work of this school is also the life of this great estate. It is divided into different sections, agricultural, horticulture, poultry, weaving and other crafts. Each department is expected to be self-supporting and combines a commercial, educational and research side. I went over the school, too rapidly to take in the whole thing, but I saw a great deal of it. The principal unfortunately was away so I could not hear his theories from himself personally, but was taken around by his secretary who told me a great deal of his plans.

A great deal of the wonderful old building is in a state of disrepair; the banquet hall is roofless; there is grass growing where the pavement used to be. The walls of granite are still standing speaking of the honest and splendid craftsmanship of a by-gone day. The present owner, an artist in spirit as well as an adventurer in education, plans to restore it to its old beauty.

I went into a wood-work class. I found small boys and girls here working with saws and planes and other tools. I had the opportunity of talking with their instructor. This school, by the way, has in regard to its teachers very much the same idea as I found later in the Danish Folk Schools, where they choose their teachers, to some extent, not on account of training but on account of personal character and qualities. This young fellow they had found in a carpenter's shop and they told me he was an absolute genius with the children. I talked to him while the children were working and he said the only difficulty he had was to stop the children working. He pointed out a small boy and said, "That child would work late at night if I would let him, he is so interested in his work."

The Secretary asked me if I would like to go into one of the boy's rooms. He said, "I would like you to see the cultural side is not neglected. I will not guarantee that he has read every word of these books but he has got a working knowledge of them." I found there

everything from Bergson to the latest book on aeronautics, and that was the library of a boy of 12.

We went into the weaving department and this is already paying its way, producing wonderful hand-woven materials of every kind. In this department they learn everything of the process from the time the wool leaves the sheep's back until developed into beautiful materials. They learn about colors, weaves, and designs and they tell me the children take a tremendous interest.

Here is a very radical experiment actually being carried on, and not only this one remarkable example but there are a great many others all over England, which you would find well worth while if you had time to go and investigate. I have told you this much to show you that in England they are trying in various ways, through private schools and state schools, to bring the life of the schools into closer touch with reality and with the life and environment of the child outside the schools. We also realize that there is a great deal of vigorous radical thought with regard to education going on in the old country, in spite of what we may think of her very conservative ways in other directions.

A Swedish School

Would you like me to tell you something about a Swedish school? I visited a school where there were 1800 children. I saw the great gymnasiums on every floor, one specially equipped for children of seven years and others for older children. We went into the room where are the baths. Every child has to take a hot bath once every 12 days and after that they go to the swimming pool where every child is taught and about 95 per cent can swim well before leaving the school. They had a splendid dental clinic. The two women dentists who work there are busy all the year around as there are 1800 children in that school. One of the dentists showed me with great pride one of the latest things in dentistry, a chair for children which they had just got from England. We saw the beautiful library with little round tables for the children to sit at, and the great wide window ledges filled with flowering plants. I asked the librarian if the children made use of the books, and she took me around and showed me the shelves half empty. Children are allowed to spend two hours a day in the winter after school in the library, and they are also allowed to take what books they wish to their homes.

We saw also the great class rooms for tubercular children, special class rooms with the whole of one side windows, and an outside room where the worst cases were able to take their work if necessary, and a special terrace for play, as these children play apart from the other pupils. There were class rooms for retarded children where only 7 or 8 were allowed together, as it has been found they tend to become confused with a larger number. When we reached the topmost floor we found a great part of it devoted to equipment for every kind of game and sport. For two months in the year gymnastics give way to field sports. I saw wonderful domestic science rooms where the older girls spent five hours a day learning the management of the home.

Worth-while Expenditure

I saw many things that I could not begin to take the time to tell you of. I said to my friend, this school and all the equipment must cost a terrific amount of money. She said: "It certainly does but we think it worth-while expenditure."

I saw the boys of ten and thereabouts coming out of the woodwork class and talked for a few minutes with their instructor. Here again I found the same thought "linking education up with life" —bringing the life of the schools into closer touch with reality and the life and environment of the child outside the schools. Here again, too, I found the same message I had found in the English school: "Manual work develops intelligence and mental power."

The director of physical training took me to one of the classes. All the women who enter this class have to have a B.A. degree. It is a two-year course preparatory to going out as an instructor in the public schools. Talk about the poetry of motion. It was an absolute joy to sit in that gallery and watch those young women swing around the gymnasium; perfect development, poise and grace in every movement. Yes, Sweden certainly appreciates and understands the whole art of physical training. There is much we can learn from them.

From Helsingfors to Elsinore

I must leave Sweden with much unsaid, and take you over the ferry from Helsingfors to Elsinore, passing through a part of Sweden which almost made us feel that we were back on the prairies, so like it was, with the same type of farm buildings painted with the same colored red paint as so many of our own.

I suppose most of you know something of the history of Denmark, and how a landless peasantry gradually, through legislation, were emancipated politically and acquired possession of their holdings and through dogged industry, thrift, perseverance, intelligent attention to every detail, the will to learn from many sources, made their rural life an example that all the world seeks to copy, until today they are the wonder of the world, and certainly the most prosperous and contented farmers in the world. I imagine some of our western farmers with their hunger for large acreage, and an ambition for large barns and houses, would despise the small farms with their small acreage and the little low houses, with one story buildings in the shape of an "L". Personally, I found them most attractive. I wish we could have more homesteads like them in Alberta. I never saw a down-at-heel looking farm while I was there. All the buildings were painted or whitewashed and we were told that the farms were whitewashed regularly twice each year.

They have wonderful gravel roads, with their slabs of stone set up on end, fairly close together at every sharp curve and painted alternately red and white. We were very much surprised to find on these good roads the scarcity of motor cars along the country roads, but everywhere we met bicycles. All the world seems to ride a bicycle in Denmark.

The whole country impressed me as a country of simple living and intelligent thinking. There were no signs of great wealth and we never saw any signs of extreme poverty. It was a prosperous looking country, the people putting the best of themselves into their work and knowing how to employ their leisure to advantage.

A Reading People

One thing which struck me about the Danes was that they never seem too old to learn. Farmers and their wives quite frequently go together to the folk schools to take a short course. They generally seem to have committees which keep up the courses of lectures. I read somewhere that the Danes were so fond of lectures that they came to be called "a listening people," but since the library system developed they have now become a reading people as well as a listening people and they read technical books to a great extent. I was told that the Dane is a book farmer. He does not despise the theories of scientific agriculture and he will go to lectures on agricultural subjects given by University professors. The result is you hear most amazing records of some farmers. Why, take one man who farmed 150 acres, who had 40 cows, 25 head of young stock and 400 hogs. I read of another farmer who had 120 acres and where the net income of the farm was $5,000.00, and in the worst year the man ever had he had a net income of $2,000.00. There is not an inch of ground wasted and they have no weeds in Denmark. We did not see any; possibly we did not recognize them but we did not see anything that looked like weeds. They are not only farming in a scientific way, but they are learning all the time to raise the quality of their products whether on 10 acres or 100 acres, and are making a scientific study of the markets.

The Danes are intensely interested in education, every kind of education, schools of every kind, newspapers, books, lectures. They have not the same faith as the people of this Province have in courses of study and standardization; in fact, the Danes broke away from that kind of thing when they first developed their folk schools.

I did not have time to visit the elementary schools but I did spend a certain amount of time in the ministry of education. I have gathered from what I have read since being in Denmark, from an interesting pamphlet written by the Danish Agricultural Advisor to the Danish Legation, that Danish elementary education has three features. It is practically certain that Denmark has had compulsory education from a very early date, from 1683 the code of Christian V. made education compulsory for all children in towns at the age of 8. In the next generation that was extended to the country, and in 1799 a Royal Commission submitted that all children should be taught free of charge. Under a Royal Decree in 1814 it was made compulsory that all children from 7 to 14 years should be taught.

Pupils Help at Home

The other feature is they seem to have acquired from an early date a singularly large number of rural-minded teachers, who are teachers in the communities and in full sympathy with agricultural life and endeavor. Then the third feature, which is quite unique, and which I do not believe would appeal at all to a western Canadian audience, is that from the earliest time they have always arranged that rural education should not interfere with the help of the children on the farms and they have divided up the school year in various ways. In West Jutland they have a system whereby all the children attend school for six hours a day from November to May, but the time in the school varies according to the age of the pupils. The older pupils helping on the farm may only take one day a week and the younger two or three days. That sounds extraordinary to us but they claim it has the effect of keeping the boys and girls interested in agriculture, and Denmark has never complained of a drift to the cities. They say when the children do come to school they give every atten-

(Continued on page 36)

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

PATRONIZE POOL ELEVATORS

The Alberta Wheat Pool is making a determined effort to point out to Pool members the importance of delivering Pool grain to Pool elevators wherever it is possible, in view of the light crop in Alberta this year.

The Pool elevator system was built up for the purpose of giving service and protection to the membership. Three years ago there were 4 Pool elevators in Alberta. Today there are 437, representing an investment of over six million dollars of Pool farmers' money. This investment must be protected.

Pool members should realize that it is a matter of very great importance for the Selling Agency to have Pool wheat readily available at all times. When Pool wheat is delivered to Pool elevators it is always available to the Selling Agency.

This great elevator system was developed because Pool farmers insisted that this course be taken. For years the head office of the Wheat Pool has been deluged with requests and even demands for Pool elevators. Now it is up to Pool farmers to show their appreciation of their own system by delivering their wheat to Pool elevators.

The introduction of combines and auto trucks has speeded up harvesting on the Canadian prairies to a remarkable degree. The result has been an unprecedented flow of grain to the elevators during a brief period in the fall. In order to restrict this glut as much as possible the Alberta Wheat Pool is offering a bonus of 2 cents a bushel for wheat held on farms until December 2nd, 1929. Wheat producers should realize it is not good business to deliver the crop in such a hurried manner that it has a reactionary effect on the market.

* * * *

POOL METHODS PROVEN

In the January 12th issue of the *Toronto Saturday Night*, an article headed "Canada's Wheat Gambling" by Hon. Frank Oliver, was published. The whole trend of this article was anti-Wheat Pool in character. It sought to show that the Wheat Pool method of distributing sales over the year was not sound merchandising and that there should be no interference with the flow of the crop to market in the fall.

In view of the fact that this article is now being distributed throughout Alberta as anti-Pool propaganda, we are taking the trouble to point out that the Wheat Pool method of holding back crop surpluses is sound and is compatible with practices adopted by practically every large successful business concern in the world today. One has to go no further than the United States to show how fallacious are the arguments advanced by the Hon. Mr. Oliver. During the past few months the United States wheat crop has been thrown on the wheat market in an unparalleled flood. The result has been that prices have been very greatly depreciated. Farmers have been sacrificing their own interests in following a policy which is advocated by Hon. Mr. Oliver as a beneficial one.

Further: Let us take the case of Argentine. The wheat producers in that country have been religiously following the policy laid down as the best for Canadians by Hon. Mr. Oliver and as a result during almost their entire marketing season they have been accepting very low prices for their wheat. There were times during the year when Argentine producers were selling their wheat as much as 70c a bushel less than the prices obtainable in Canada. Just how Hon. Mr. Oliver can hope to persuade Canadian farmers that their best interests lie in dumping wheat on the market in tremendous quantities and selling it as rapidly as it is delivered is incomprehensible, especially when there are two such immediate and glaring examples as that of the United States and the Argentine where it is shown beyond cavil that the Oliver policy is a ruinous one to the producer.

It must be admitted that it is to the interests of the grain handlers to have the crop delivered and sold as fast as possible. The steamship companies are not appreciative of any movement that tends to hold up the steady and heavy flow of traffic. The private grain companies are much in a similar position. Their interests are not affected to any appreciable extent by low prices of wheat. They get the profits out of rapid handling of the commodity. So it would seem that Hon. Mr. Oliver considers the interests of others than the producers in his articles in the *Toronto Saturday Night*.

In the pre-Pool days it was the general rule that when the bulk of the crop went on the market prices sank to the level at which it was profitable for speculators to buy for a hold. These speculators would not go in heavily unless they were perfectly satisfied in their minds that the price was so low that there was no doubt but that they would make a profit by buying the grain. With a 525 million bushel crop ready to go on the market last fall, the same speculators would have been in a position to reap a very good harvest had there been no Canadian Wheat Pool to intervene. The Wheat Pool by holding off tremendous supplies, materially stabilized the market last season. If ever there was a year when Canadian wheat producers should be thankful for the presence of a Wheat Pool, it was the 1928-29 crop year.

The Canadian Wheat Pool in following out its marketing policy knows pretty well what it is about. It has in its employ well-trained salesmen who have had ample experience in wheat marketing and who have available world information to guide them. Every year during the existence of the Pool grain producers of Western Canada have saved millions of dollars through its operations. Mr. Oliver's undoubted ability and experience have never extended to a very great extent into the field of world grain marketing and this is very obvious to readers of his articles. Just why he maintains his hostility to the Wheat Pool movement is difficult to determine but certainly it is not in the interests of the wheat producers of Western Canada.

* * * *

THE OLD ARMY GAME

In California last spring there was a generous outfit known as the Avocado Wholesale Company. From all appearances it was a sort of a charitable institution organized to bring cheer into the hearts of avocado growers. They told folks that they could pay more money for avocados than the growers had been getting—and they sold to the retailer at lower prices than the market justified.

Perhaps some of the avocado pool members were fooled; perhaps they thought that Santa Claus had come; perhaps they thought that the Avocado Wholesale Company was doing the high bidding just as a favor to the growers.

But the court testimony reads differently.

Barney Rothchild of the Avocado Wholesale Company was called before the bar of justice. Testifying against him was Joe L. Brodkey, who explained to the court how Rothchild had explained to him the plan. Here is the testimony:

Question: "State the conversation."

Mr. Brodkey: "The conversation was that he or Mr. Wyse had convinced the old lady—who the old lady is—I think it was the lady who was financing the Avocado Wholesale Company, mother-in-law of Mr. Jaffe, who was financing the Avocado Wholesale Company, that they could afford to lose three or four grand—which, interpreted into the English language, means three or four thousand dollars—in going out in the country and paying higher prices for avocados, thereby tearing down the Calavo Growers' Exchange of California; and coming into town and selling for less money and disturbing the entire system as it existed; and when that was effected they would be able to make back all their losses in a hurry."

Later Rothchild was on the stand and was asked the following question by Attorney John W. Hart:

Question: "You did hold the opinion, and expressed it at that time, didn't you, that by destroying the organizations that were in existence, by buying high and selling low, that you would then acquire a control over the trade situation which would enable you to make back your losses and a big profit besides?"

Mr. Rothchild: "Well, yes."

Oldest Member of Alberta Wheat Pool

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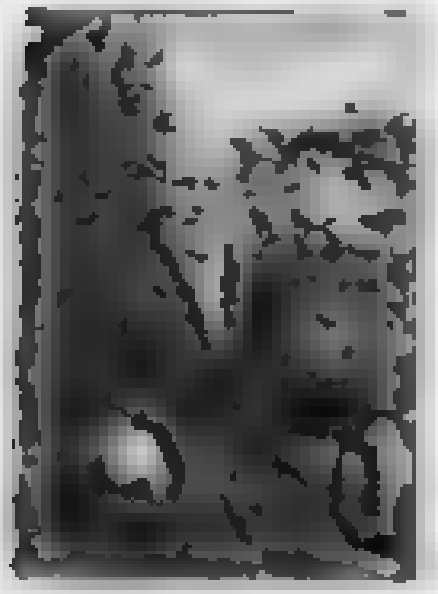

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Estimated Canadian Wheat Crop 272 Million Bushels

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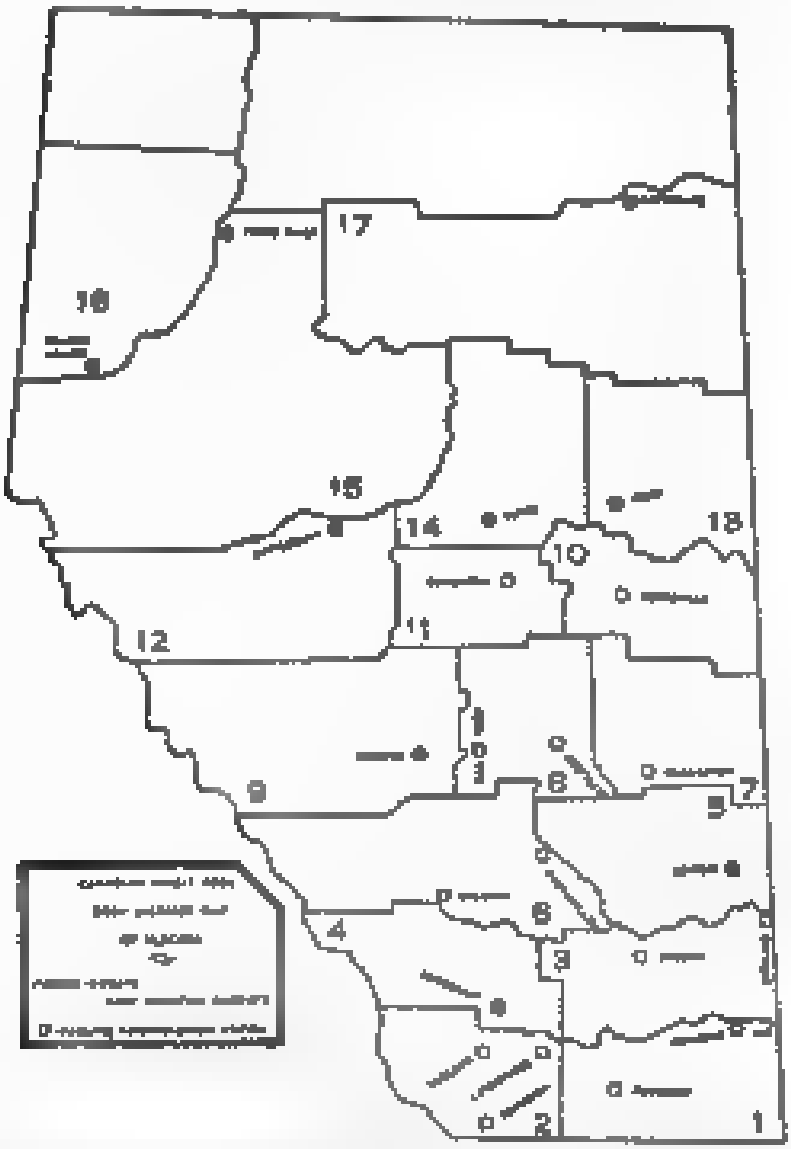
Estimate of Alberta's Production



The above map outlines the various crop districts. By taking the number of the crop district and following across on the accompanying tables the estimated crop of each district is obtainable.

Our 1928 preliminary and 1928 final estimates of acreage and production of wheat, oats and barley by Provinces and crop districts, are given in the following tables.

Pool Estimates of Acreage and Production of Wheat in Alberta 1928 and 1929

Crop Dist.	Pool Preliminary 1929 Acreage	Yield Per acre	Production	Pool Final 1928 Acreage	Yield Per acre	Production
1	485,000	12.0	5,820,000	420,000	24.0	10,080,000
2	573,000	17	9,810,000	600,000	25.0	15,250,000
3	300,000	12.0	3,705,000	287,000	24.0	6,934,000
4	770,000	17.0	12,410,000	666,000	23.0	15,002,000
5	763,000	6.0	4,758,000	778,000	23.0	894,000
6	342,000	9.0	7,578,000	357,000	27.0	9,024,000
7	906,000	5.0	4,530,000	829,000	29.0	19,274,000
8	634,000	8.0	5,712,000	605,000	24.0	14,260,000
9	130,000	13.0	2,[illegible],000	175,000	24.0	4,200,000
10	724,000	12.0	8,808,000	647,000	23.0	14,851,000
11	290,000	17.0	4,884,000	266,000	24.0	6,[illegible]
12	40,000	13.0	520,000	33,000	21.0	693,000
13	178,000	15.0	2,085,000	35,000	23.0	3,[illegible]
14	270,000	20.0	5,400,000	220,000	26.0	5,[illegible]
15	3[illegible],000	20.0	620,000	30,000	21.0	630,000
16	230,000	17.0	4,182,000	204,000	21.0	4,284,000
Prov. Total	7,333,000	21.3	84,230,000	6,304,000	22.5	142,171,000

(Continued on opposite page)

VANCOUVER PORT EXCEEDS

When the 1928-29 crop year came to a close on July 31, the port of Vancouver had again created a new record for grain exports, the third in four years, says the Port of Vancouver News. The total shipments last year amounted to 93,497,522 bushels, and went to the United Kingdom-Continent, Orient, Central and South America, West Indies, Antipodes, India and South Africa.

To move this large volume of grain a fleet of 83 vessels was required. The United Kingdom-Continent's share was 66,142,919 bushels which went on 42 ships. The Orient took 9,432,907 bushels, a fleet of 226 ships being required. Forty-four vessels loaded c. 27,215 bushels for Central America and the West Indies while 4 ships took 85,845 bushels to the Antipodes and two tramp steamers loaded 369,[illegible]85 bushels for India, a new route inaugurated for the port. Three vessels cleared for South Africa with 48,[illegible] bushels.

A total of 40,91[illegible],030 bushels was exported on 125 full cargo ships, an average of 296,585 bushels to the ship. Three hundred and sixty-three loaded 83,738,[illegible] bushels, an average of 203,434 bushels per ship, while 32 tramp vessels loaded 17,626,106 bushels as part cargoes, an average of 329,[illegible] bushels to a ship.

ONTARIO STUDIES POOL METHODS

The Hon. J. Spence Duff, member of the legislature of British Columbia and Director of Agriculture for that province, visited Winnipeg for the express purpose of conferring with officials of the Wheat Pool organization in regard to the co-operative methods of handling and marketing grain in Western Canada. Mr. Duff is seeking information which he hopes will be of great assistance to his department in building up a large grain industry on co-operative lines. Already, said Mr. Duff, in an effort to the colony is producing considerable quantities of this cereal and with the rapid expansion taking place the output of grain is expected in a few years to reach enormous proportions, especially as the expansion is likely to continue as a result of a vigorous policy designed to attract people on the land in increasing numbers. It is felt that success in handling and marketing can be achieved by adopting methods similar to those of the Canadian Wheat Pools. The visitor expressed the opinion that this country presents a splendid field for developing the market and thereby securing a large share of the trade in that natural which now goes in foreign countries. It is his further opinion that a development of this trade will result in an increased demand in British Columbia for Canadian manufactures such as farm implements, dairy products and manufactured articles including farm machinery.

Recently approval was given to nearly $2,000,000 worth of applications for loans to the Federal Farm Bureau at Washington. The applications were mostly from wheat pools in the Western States.

NEW POOL LOCAL

A new Wheat Pool Local has been organized at Hilda with Peter Frick, Hilda, as secretary and Mike Stern, Hilda, as chairman.

ESTIMATED CANADIAN WHEAT CROP

(Continued from [illegible] page)

1. Pool preliminary June estimate based upon reports from 4,299 representative farmers. [illegible] (July 10th) 7,[illegible] and the Dominion [illegible] August 10th [illegible]

2. Pool final [illegible] Dominion [illegible] equal [illegible]

Pool Estimates of Acreage and Production of Oats in Alberta 1928 and 1929

Crop District	Pool Preliminary 1929 Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Production	Pool Final 1928 Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Production
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,350,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	390,000
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	912,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	930,000
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,192,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,004,000
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,288,000
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	938,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	095,000
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,816,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,450,000
Prov. Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1. Pool preliminary June estimate based upon [illegible] and the Dominion [illegible] August [illegible]

2. Pool final Dominion [illegible] 2,[illegible]

Pool Estimates of Acreage and Production of Barley in Alberta 1928 and 1929

Crop District	Pool Preliminary 1929 Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Production	Pool Final 1928 Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Production
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prov. Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pool preliminary June estimate based upon reports from [illegible] representatives [illegible] and the Dominion [illegible]

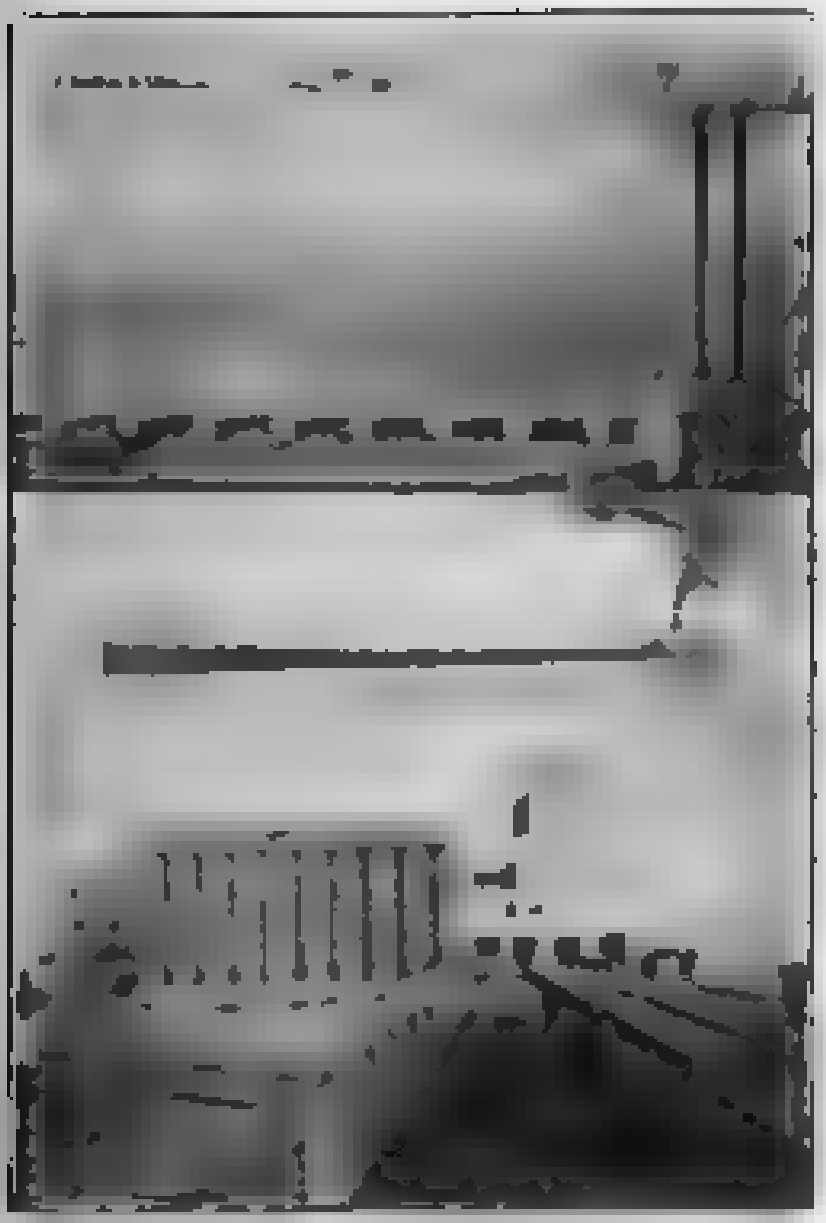
2. Pool final Dominion [illegible] 340,234

BRITISH CABINET MINISTER MEETS POOL LEADERS

The Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal in the British Labour Government, [illegible] Assembly [illegible] Winnipeg, [illegible] J. H. Thomas [illegible] and his representatives of the [illegible] Wheat Pool [illegible] with [illegible] the possibility of [illegible] being [illegible] a large [illegible] of wheat [illegible] said he [illegible] Kingdom [illegible] of a particular [illegible] at [illegible] and [illegible] the United States [illegible] between [illegible] Canada [illegible] Kingdom. The [illegible] of wheat was [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] Thomas and other representatives of the [illegible] Pool [illegible] the [illegible] Pool [illegible] Pool's [illegible] Pool's [illegible] Pool [illegible] Pool [illegible] Pool

The World's Greatest Grain Port



Top—Plan of Port Arthur [illegible]
Middle—[illegible] LeMoyne [illegible]

News & Views

GENERAL STEEL WARES
LIMITED
27 Branches Across Canada

The Great White Liniment

CLEANING AND DYEING

Garments and Household Goods
SANITARY CLEANING & DYEING CO. Ltd.
Calgary, Alta.

THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture carries on work along many lines in connection with the Agricultural Development of Canada. There are in the Department Fifteen Branches, covering every phase of the Profession in the many Divisions and Sub-Divisions as follows:

Dominion Experimental Farms Branch
Dr. C. E. Saunders, Director
Cereal Experiments, Forage Plant Investigations

Health of Animals Branch
Dr. George Hilson, Veterinarian
Control of Contagious Diseases, Inspection, Quarantine

Plant Branch
Chief Inspector of Nurseries, Seeds, Fertilizers, Insecticides, Fungicides

Live Stock Branch
Dr. J. Walter Scott, Commissioner
Breeding, Feeding, Management

Seed Branch
George H. Clark, Commissioner
Testing

Dairy and Cold Storage Branch
Dr. A. Ross, Commissioner
Dairying, Cold Storage

Entomological Branch
Arthur Gibson, Entomologist, Director
Entomological Research

Publications Branch
J. B. Lang, Director, Editor
Publications

Canada Produces Annually Over [illegible] Worth of Dairy Products

[illegible]

There is a Continuously Good Market at High Prices for

Good Big Truck Horses, and for Stallions and Gelding

[illegible]

Write to—

The Director of Publicity, Department of Agriculture, Main Building, Ottawa, Ontario,
for the latest list of publications available for free distribution

Horses are for sale now at Farms and other stations of the Department

[illegible]

Information will be found in the Annual Report of the Department, which may be obtained free of charge on application to the Director of the Publicity Branch, Ottawa, or to the Superintendent Farm Branch, Ottawa.

Fruits and Vegetables Must Under Government Inspection Certificate

[illegible]

For further information concerning inspection or shipping of fruit and vegetables, application should be addressed to the Fruit Commissioner, Ottawa.

Seasonal Reminders

[illegible]

The best way to dry and other methods are [illegible] to be found in the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch Publications.

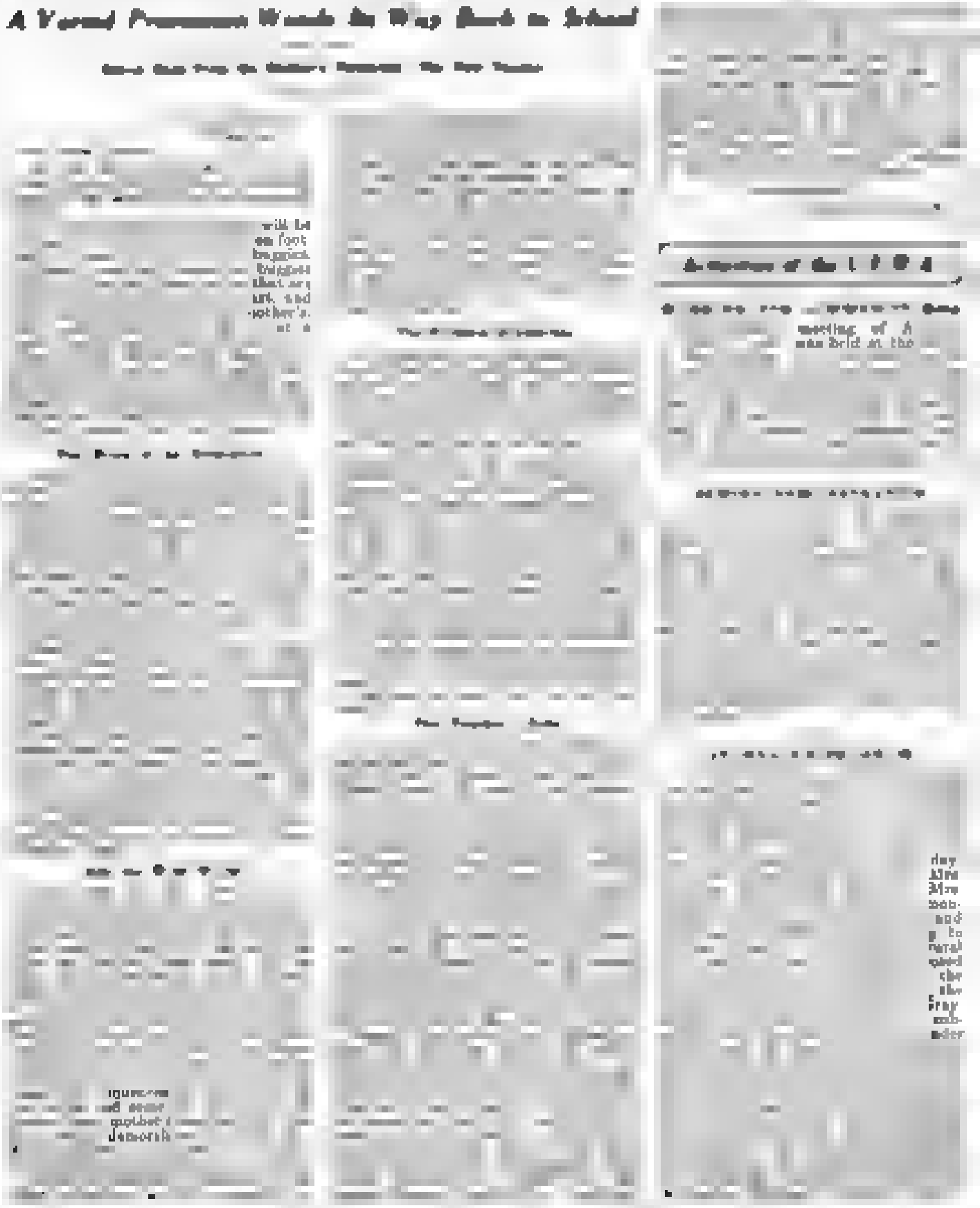
[illegible]

The Director of Publicity, Department of Agriculture, Main Building, Ottawa, Ontario,
for the latest list of publications available for free distribution

Honorable W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture — OTTAWA — J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Interests of the United Farm Women

A Varied Programme Wends Its Way Back to School

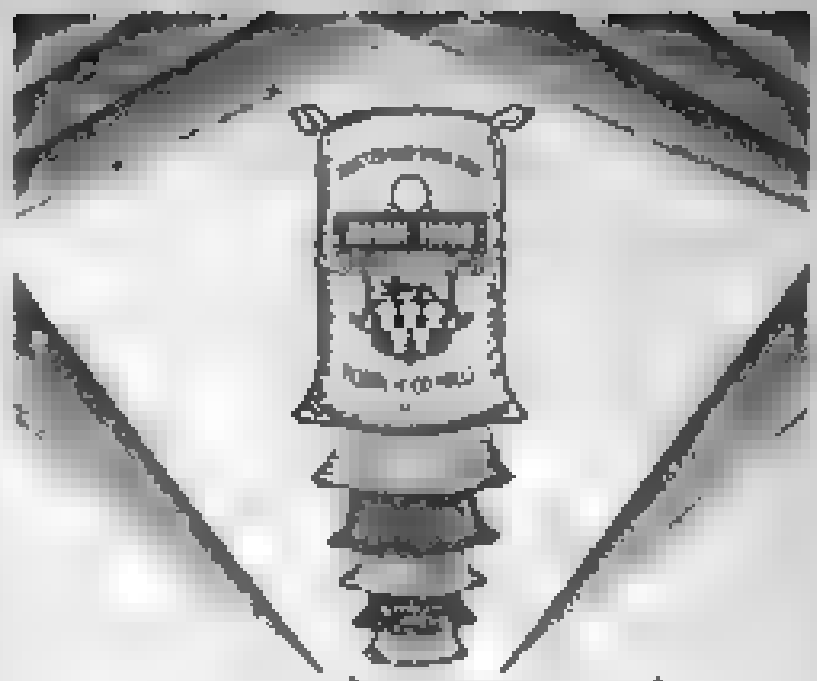


TWO NOTABLE FARM WOMEN

ENTERTAIN NEIGHBOURING LOCALS

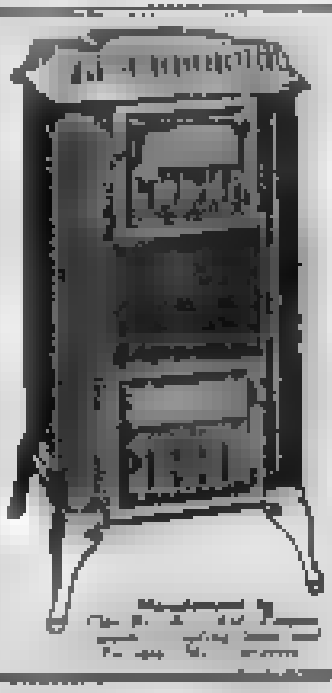
BOOGIT NEW PIANO

OLDE LOCAL ENTERTAINED



Positive MONEY BACK Guarantee in each bag.

Robin Hood FLOUR



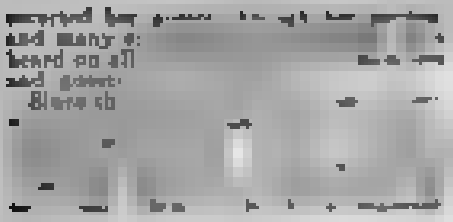
THE JEWEL HOME WARMER

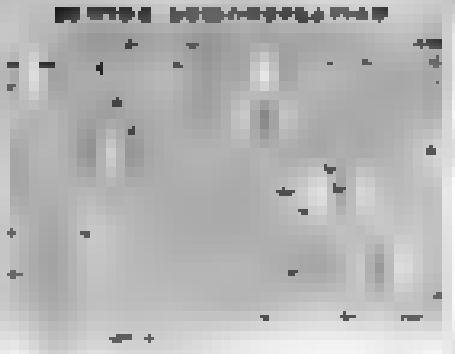
Distributes Even Heat All Through the House

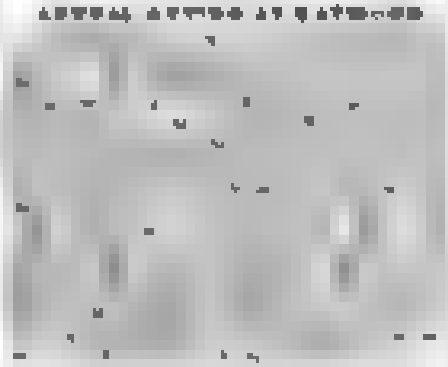
Write for Free Descriptive Booklet

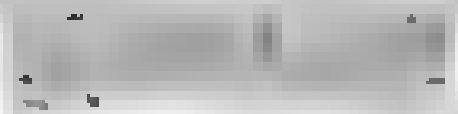
Clare Bros. Western Ltd.

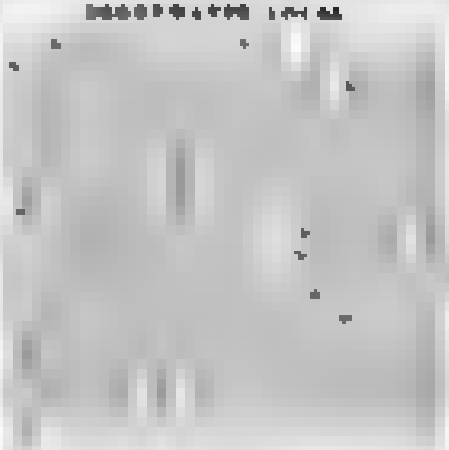
Winnipeg Calgary Edmonton Vancouver



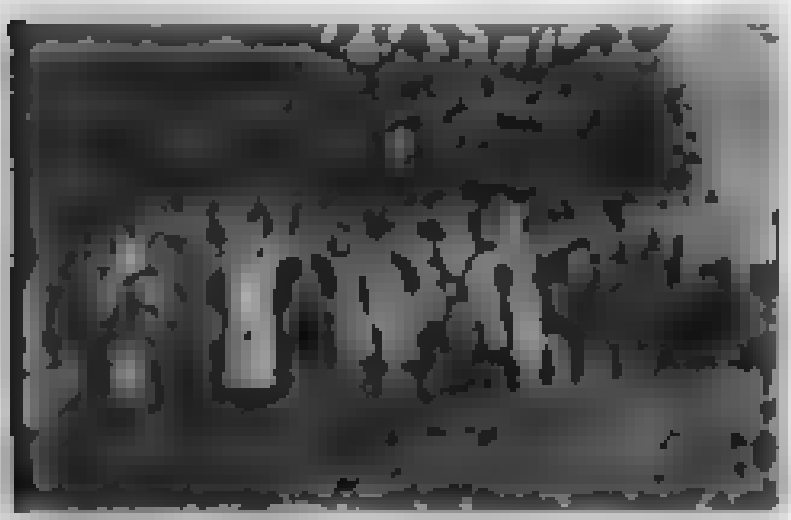


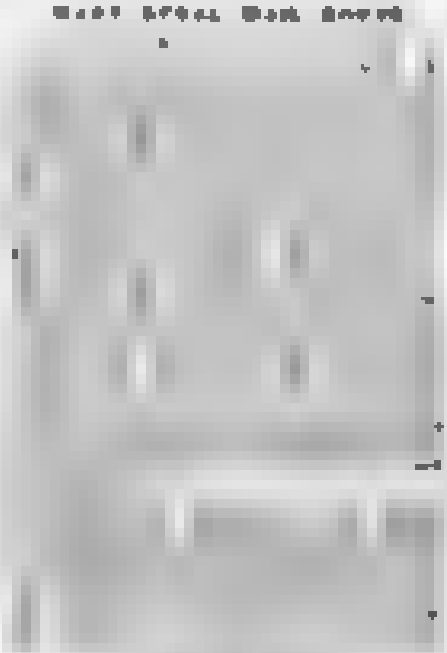


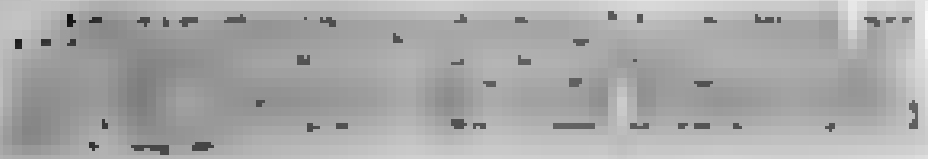




Cornwall Valley U.F.W.A. on a Visit







were a report from Mrs. F. C. Hoffman, secretary. "At the May meeting," wrote Mrs. Hoffman, "we had our Director, Mrs. Zipperer, with us. On June 4th all our members and some friends went to the W. A. Conference at Lougheed. In July we had the Redgerock reunion and convention at our home. Took care of visitors and was delegate attending. I was also sent as delegate to the annual Federal constituency convention. At last meeting was held at the summer home of Mrs. E. Herbert, with all our members present but one and there were three visitors. The Community is to pitch at our September meeting, to be held at the home of Mrs. E. Young. We had an outside in May, the Circle and we were their guests at the June meeting. We always have a good paper at each meeting, and a variety of roll call answers; next meeting the roll call will be answered by reading a nice poem. Two ladies always assist the hostess in serving refreshments, and two ladies buy a kitchen surprise present, which a name is drawn from those of all the ladies present."

Seasonable Recipes

By Aunt Cornelia

Special Brown Rocks.—½ cup brown sugar, ½ cup butter, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, cinnamon or nutmeg to taste, 1 cup raisins (or dates), ½ cup walnut meats, 2½ cups flour, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Beat all together and drop by teaspoons on baking sheet.—Mrs. G. F. R., Calgary.

Chop Suey.—Put through food chopper, not too fine, ¼ lb. pork steak and ¼ lb. veal steak. Fry brown in butter, chop fine 3 celery roots and 2 medium onions, and fry slightly in butter. Boil in salt water until tender 1 packet fine egg noodles, and drain. Mix ingredients together, adding 1 cup tomato soup, teaspoon celery salt, salt and pepper to taste, and bake in slow oven ½ hour.—Mrs. G. F. R., Calgary.

Vegetable Jam.—Can be used in the winter for soups, with the addition of meat broth or milk, for fall vegetable stale. Slice 2 heads of cabbage, 2 large onions and 6 bunches of celery in chopper, the coarse chopper. 2 quarts of apples, wash, peel and slice, 1 peck of ripe tomatoes, cut crosswise off, 2 large pieces of red chop 1 red and 3 green peppers; mix all together in a large pan, along with salt, 1 teaspoon pepper and quarts of water. Place on stove and bring to boil, keep boiling for hour, then seal in sterilized jars. If you cannot get enough of peppers add more cabbage and onions.

SECURES WIDESPREAD DISTRIBUTION

Evening Telegram, Toronto.

"The endeavour of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission," says Mr. Charles A. Magrath, chairman of the body, in submitting the twenty-first annual report to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, "is not the concentration of industry at a few large power sites, but rather the broader policy of making a widespread distribution of electrical energy as economically possible." As this to do, this is also a problem in this country, some of the results which have been obtained, admittedly by the use of the extensive water-power resources with which the Province is blessed, are worthy of notice in Engineering.

FARM FINANCING

THROUGHOUT Canada the Bank of Montreal is daily loaning funds to responsible farmers to assist them in their business.

This Bank is at all times prepared to advance loans on terms consistent with sound banking.

Bank of Montreal

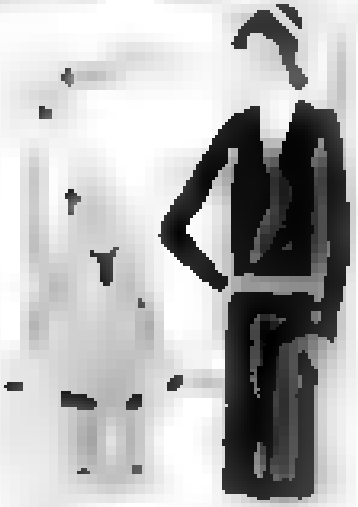
Established 1817

Total Assets in excess of $900,000,000

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Making Farm Life Attractive

"The U F A" Pattern Department



My School U F W A

When the Outlook is Dark

Getting the Most From Bulletins

Work in the Community

Fall in line With General Health!

YOU EAT apples for enjoyment and food but they also keep you well at the same time. OK Apples are full of vitamines that bring the bloom of health to the cheek and spring to your step. The OK Brand is your guarantee of quality, according to the variety, grade and size you buy. Your grocer has them now.

ASSOCIATED GROWERS
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AT any of our Branches you may buy Money Orders payable at any bank in Canada. We have responsible agents, too, in foreign countries, who honour these orders at current rates.

Rates of commissions are low, all risk is eliminated. When you wish to remit small sums of money ask your teller for a Bank Money Order.

IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA

201 BRANCHES IN DOMINION OF CANADA

OFFICIAL NEWS from the DAIRY and POULTRY POOLS

When Habits Are Young

Keep Records

[illegible] but laying chickens be given the advantage of a reasonable amount of grain feeding which is not usually possible until after the current year's crop is threshed.

How to Market Poultry

In the next issue of The U.F.A. information will be given in connection with marketing dressed shipments. In the meantime are poultry shipments being received daily by the Poultry Pool at Edmonton. Those who live at points close to Edmonton may have an opportunity to have their poultry delivered by truck. Where such service is not available, has [illegible] of being received by express [illegible]

All over the [illegible] are provided given [illegible] plant and be [illegible] [illegible] poultry are on the [illegible] of [illegible] F. [illegible]

Crates Free of Cost

The Pool agent [illegible] your nearest shipping point will be [illegible] have a supply of the [illegible] which will be supplied to you free of [illegible]

Although many producers, on account of the Pool [illegible] will be [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Stiffening the Backs of the Public Ownership Forces in Saskatchewan

U. G. G.

C. RICE-JONES
& CO. LTD.

Strength

ALLIGATOR

CANCER

NEWS FROM WHEAT POOL

Continued from page 14

[illegible]

[illegible]

Food standards should not prevent [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MAJESTIC ROTARY SEED CLEANER *and* GRADER—

Separates by Length and Thickness

[illegible]

The Majestic Rotary Seed [illegible] and grader [illegible] and grades by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Interest—How It Works Out

The Boy's Job

and development of reliability. All these qualities are indeed found, but as yet only partially developed, in the water-carrier boy. (I beg the boy's pardon, for on the question of reliability the farm boy equals or excels the modern business man.)

Further, these farmers can put their own money in the game, purchasing the water and machinery for their operations. The farm boy handled the farm of another—about his father. Had he bought the water at he used it and secured the right of distributing and sold to the producers, now also consumers, he would have been a "business" boy. He would have done no other work than what he actually did, but the cost to the consumers—the real producers—including the father, the original farmer, would have been much higher.

Cost of Distribution

Today there is the need of the collector, the carrier, the distributor. They are essentially necessities just as truly as the boy on the farm. But the present system is too expensive. There is too great a cost in distribution, partly for two principal reasons. First, the ownership passes out of the hands of the real owners—farmers in the case of our People and even there ownership might be retained to a greater extent with expected decrease of cost to consumer, and secondly there is such a multiplicity of distributors and distributors' agents overlapping, doubling, crossing and quadrupling the expense that when they scoop out of the flow of wealth their profits, the consumer pays a very high price.

Just as "Father" retained ownership of the water and jug and control of "boy"—whether of his own family or a hired boy with economy in the whole field of production, so in the modern machinery of co-operation, with retained ownership and employ of capable and reliable employees there can be secured a more satisfactory return to the producer and a lowered demand on the resources of the consumer.

But some one will say, "Where will you get these 'capable and reliable' employees?" Yes! and who is the first person to raise such a question? Why the "big" business man. He doesn't know where to look for such. He does not know such a one—including himself. That would prove a "capable and reliable" employee. A great confession certainly! But if they cannot be found at hand, there is the farmer's source of supply—grow them!

WHEN WAR BROKE OUT

Another class with whom I deeply sympathized "when war broke out in 1914" was made up of the people whose temperaments or means of livelihood had been so dull that they welcomed the excitement of war as a miracle to their benumbed or benighted sensations. Horror is always attractive to the uncultivated or vicious, and is proved by the crowds that gather to see a horse killed in the street or to assist at an execution. Drama and even thoughts of bloodshed provide a thrill which, if not distinctly pleasurable, at least relieves, and here was bloodshed upon a vast and imposing scale, not far away in China, but at the very doors of our country involving the destiny, not of abstract foreigners, but of men like ourselves, often actually familiar by sight or reputation or friendship."—H. W. Nevinson, in "Last Changes, Last Chances."

"Lopez Speaking"

Vincent Lopez

Famous leader of the Vincent Lopez Orchestra—one of the outstanding personalities of music world. A copy of this personal talk (transcript of Vincent Lopez by Charles Gerrish, famous Canadian artist, above, will be sent you if so good enough as to apply at any Kolster dealer.

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THE Kolster fidelity with which Kolster Radio brings in the great programs of the best from far-off stations has won it recognition as an outstanding "distance" set.

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Distributed in Alberta by
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KOLSTER RADIO

"More Than Just a Fine Set"

BELL & MORRIS-Star Windmills

Phone M 5611

We are Alberta agents for the well-known Star Running-in-oil Windmill. This mill is fitted with Timken Bearings, two gears, pinions and pitmans, direct lift, is self regulating, and is will stand weather conditions in this province. We also carry a full line of Well Casing, Pipe, Hoosier Pumps, etc. Write us for prices and particulars.

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INCORPORATED 1855

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Head Office TORONTO, CANADA

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SCHOOLS IN THE OLD LANDS

(Continued from page 7)

time to first session and get through the same amount of work in half time. It is out of this system that the great leaders in Denmark and a great many of the universities professors have come. They only test it in the elementary subjects in these schools but they are very thoroughly taught.

But we say what about second or third tests? In the towns some have the evening time or high school and from the rural districts some of those children who are able to go to the city schools but a great majority of the young children from the farms go to work on the farms when they come to the age of 14 and later go on to the agricultural folk school.

The Folk Schools

I think there is a great deal of misunderstanding about the folk schools. They are not schools for children at all. They are not, for the most, are owned by private individuals, many passed on from father to son. It was a delightful visit to them.

At one I visited they were very busy going through spring cleaning and all the women knew what that means. The beautiful old buildings were built around a court, and even in the winter was a wonderful old place. I should think one thousand old and new boys in the summer were very busy with the mowing and the pulling, getting ready the crop ready for the students coming back. We arrived there just enough to get some idea of what these folk schools were like. We visited the agricultural high school and I was very much interested when I got back home to find that the manager of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool has taken a course at this particular agricultural folk school.

Then we were able to go to one of the other folk schools which was owing to be the son of the original founder. This also was a very beautiful building in a beautiful grounds, wonderful old trees, flower beds, and everything to make it beautiful. He took us all over the class rooms and how we sat down and had a good talk.

Not the End, but a Beginning

One of the first things he told me was: "This is not a school in the ordinary sense of the word. We do not look upon education here as the end, but as a beginning. We do not try to teach so much as we try to give inspiration. We try to open new windows through which the students may look out into the world." Then he went on to say that one of the chief aims of the school was to awaken in students a desire for knowledge, a desire for work. What would you think of a school where they had to give a demand in training for three teachers? I asked him if there was no give a training for the folk school teachers, and he said some teachers had a university degree, some may have been through the 9 colleges for training teachers, some may only have had an elementary education. "But what we look for is, knowing our teachers in personal character, the qualities of leadership." He said, "It is leadership and broad human ideas which have eternal values and the teachers having these are the teachers we choose." He said the strength of these schools has been built up on sacrifice and a long struggle against prejudice. The endeavor to waken up people to see the possibilities and opportunities for noble living and intelligent farmers in the co-operative movement.

wealth, and then he said "to give the proper values to life and death and destiny in the individual and in the nation, is what we deal with in these schools."

About one quarter of the young Danes go to these folk schools and of that quarter three quarters of the leaders in agricultural work, co-operative work and the national life come. That is a pretty good advertisement for folk high schools. They find the influence of these folk high schools never wanes, because they tell you if you go into a rural home, you can tell at once whether the members in that home, or the members in that community, have been to folk high school because, if so, invariably they become the soul, the center of thought, intelligence and progressive work in that community.

I think the question for us is whether we have any educational institution in our Province which is producing these high qualities of character. If we have not, what can we do to bring some of these high qualities to enrich our Provincial life? I have been thinking about this a good deal and I have been wondering if possibly the U.F.A. might provide, or might set aside, and co-ordinate with the other societies to raise a fund whereby each year one or two or as many as could be provided for, of the brightest young people with receptive minds might be sent to these older countries. A receptive mind is important because very intelligent people can go to other countries and bring you back absolutely nothing at all, so we must send young people of receptive minds and bright intelligence. If we only sent two or three to spend two or three years in Denmark to soak in that atmosphere of co-operation, I think we should be doing a wonderful work for the Province of Alberta. Perhaps some of you will think about that.

Character That Counts

I think perhaps the chief message I brought back from that great little country is that it is character that counts. We read of Denmark: "Its secret is open, it is character that counts." And this group of great hearted patriots have recognized that truth. I asked the principal if he thought their folk schools were doing the same fine work as they did originally; if they gave to the students the same high qualities as the old original founders were able to do. He answered me: "An earnest question deserves an earnest answer. I may say these schools go in waves. There are times when they have been made to become too practical and have so lost their real purpose. Such a time came during the war years. It must always be so, but we see today it is a mistake and the wave today is now the other way, and we are endeavoring to keep the original ideas before us."

I do not think, ladies and gentlemen, that there is the slightest doubt that character and spiritual ideals are the well spring of the Danish people in all their educational, agricultural and co-operative work. Some of you, most of you in fact, think that co-operation is a pretty fine thing to improve your economical conditions, and that is all there is to co-operation. I have tried sometimes, very feebly I know, to point out here and there that co-operation is a fundamental economic movement, but it is also a thing of the spirit demanding the great spiritual qualities of loyalty, integrity and honor, and unselfishness. Without these qualities, co-operating in the end will fail. Some of you have laughed at me when I have argued this

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point and say all the farmers care about is an economic condition and the other is all bunk, so I was very interested when in Denmark to talk to many of their leaders in co-operative work and from everyone to whom I spoke I got the same message: if inspirational teaching fails, co-operative success will decline. Co-operation must have the ideal side continually held up; if the practical side alone is stressed it cannot last. True co-operation always fails if controlled by purely commercial methods.

TRANSPORTATION OF FEED OATS

A survey of the feed situation in the Province has been made recently by officials of the Department of Agriculture, according to press reports. The survey showed that even in districts where the grain crop is lightest, there will be nearly enough hay to meet the local demand. It will be necessary, however, to ship oats into the central and eastern parts of the Province; and arrangements are being made for free transportation service by the Provincial Government and the railways. It is expected, states the despatch, that announcement will shortly be made as to the details of the scheme.

and the boundaries of the area in which it is to apply.

ALBERTA LABOR ANNUAL

Once again Labor Day brings the Labor Annual—the special number of the *Alberta Labor News*—and once again the editor, E. E. Roper, has assembled a noteworthy collection of articles dealing with the progress and prospects of organized Labor, and with many matters of a more general character.

Very appropriately, the place of honor is given to a short message from Ramsay MacDonald, the Labor Premier of Britain; and the editor calls attention to the very striking change in the make-up and spirit of the British House of Commons since Keir Hardie "trail blazer of a new order" first entered its precincts just thirty years ago.

Several of the writers are well known to readers of *The U.F.A.*: Mrs. A. H. Warr, president of the U.F.W.A., contributes a thoughtful article on constructive citizenship; Wm. Irvine, M.P., deals in a penetrating way with the question, "Will the Labor Party Abolish Poverty in Great Britain?" There are also important contributions from H. B. Adkhead, M.P., J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., F. J. White, M.L.A. (on the power question), W. E. Turner, of Calgary, (on mutual insurance), and C. E. Gibbs, M.L.A., of Edmonton.

Other contributors, Labor leaders in Canada, United States, and Great Britain, are known to most Albertans only by name. Of general interest is a discussion of the high school problem by the superintendent of Edmonton schools, and an article by the secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, George Keen.

—A.M.T.

H. E. Spencer's Meetings

Meetings in Battle River Constituency will be addressed by H. E. Spencer, M.P., as follows:

Sept. 26th, Silver Lake; Sept. 27th, Rosenheim; Sept. 28th, Cadogan; Sept. 30th, Amisk.

Oct. 1st, Kessler Hall; Oct. 2nd, Strong; Oct. 3rd, Rosyth.

Oct. 9th, Killarney; Oct. 10th, Leslieholme; Oct. 11th, Keron; Oct. 12th, Prospect Valley; Oct. 14th, Sligo; Oct. 15th, Greenshields; Oct. 16th, Gilt Edge; Oct. 17th, Battle View; Oct. 18th, Irma.

Further meetings will be announced later.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

that a council shall be appointed for each Province to act in an advisory capacity through the Provincial authority.

The question of freedom in discussion seems to be raised only under two headings in the portion of the report published in Alberta newspapers. It is advised that "the broadcasting of political matters should be carefully restricted under arrangements mutually agreed upon by all political parties concerned." This plan may meet the situation fairly. Whether it will permit of that measure of freedom which is vital in the discussion of all issues—and especially of issues considered controversial— may depend upon the interpretation of the proposal in legislation and in regulations drafted by whatever broadcasting authority may be set up. "Restriction" as to radio time may be desirable. "Restriction" of the character of opinion expressed would be in a different category.

The Commission also proposes that "where religious broadcasting is allowed there should be regulations prohibiting statements of a controversial nature or one religion making an attack upon the leaders or doctrine of another." This proposal raises a decidedly controversial issue. It seems to us to be distinctly dangerous. It would surely be far better to deny the use of the radio for any discussion of religious ideas than to stipulate that such discussion may be allowed but must not be controversial.

No doubt much broadcasting of a religious character which has taken place in the past and may take place today is unedifying, and we should object as strongly as anybody to an undue share of radio time being allotted to controversial topics, religious or otherwise. But distaste for some features of the programs with which the listening public has been supplied (a distaste in which we share) provides no justification for the banning of the controversial. When men think and feel deeply upon the issues of life and death and man's relation to the universe they must inevitably express themselves at times in controversial terms. Only when issues are regarded as unimportant do the sharp edges of controversy become completely worn away. Might not the proposed regulation place a premium upon shallowness and insincerity, and leave this field of broadcasting open mainly to mediocrity? Many men of eminence would undoubtedly decline to speak under such conditions. A Bernard Shaw would submit to no such restrictions as are suggested and many of the most significant statements of a Dean Inge or a Cardinal McConnell or a Sir Arthur Keith or an Einstein would be under the ban. T. H. Huxley and Matthew Arnold, Herbert Spencer and Newman and Colenso, if they had lived in our day, Savonarola, and Leo the Great, Paul, and the Founder of the religion which has made its deepest impression upon the Western world, and many a prophet of the "old dispensation" would have been unable to comply with the proposed regulation. The Teacher Who is reported to have said: "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! For ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation," was himself a controversialist.

We are concerned in the question raised in the Royal Commission's report solely insofar as the principle of freedom of expression may be threatened. The general dislike of barren controversy is healthy. But it does appear beyond dispute that if such broadcasting as the Commission proposes be permitted at all, there should be freedom for expression at the microphone of differences of opinion and sceptical views upon any subject of major interest. There should be no rule which in practice would mean discrimination. It cannot be too strongly stated that it would be fairer to eliminate some forms of broadcasting entirely than to impose restrictions which would automatically debar from the air many leaders of thought, including critics of any or all prevailing dogmas, who would find it impossible conscientiously to comply with the regulations.

We offer this one criticism of a report which appears to us to be in general of the highest value. The subject of indirect advertising is another which no doubt will be given the most careful and cautious consideration. The Commission has performed its work thoroughly and well. Its considered judgment will carry weight with Parliament, and we believe Canadians in years to come will not regret a decision to adopt the recommendations, as to public ownership, of a body which has in this matter proved progressive, enlightened and farsighted.

* * *

"Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience above all other liberties. . . . And though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so truth be in the field, we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting to misdoubt her strength."

These words were written in 1644 by John Milton, in a plea for the freedom of printing. Making due allowance for the fact that radio time is limited, whereas the possible volume of printed matter is not, they are today strictly pertinent to the subject of broadcasting. The banning of controversial broadcasting would be a violation of the principle laid down by one of the fathers of British freedom.

* * *

EDMONTON'S POWER PROBLEM

Acting upon expert advice, obtained in co-operation with the Alberta Government, the Edmonton city council have entered into an agreement to meet their immediate power needs which seems to provide the surest protection of the rights of the city possible under present circumstances. It is possible that the return of a Labor majority on the council may be remembered in years to come as an historic event in the development of Alberta's power policy. The council majority is pledged to public ownership, and if the development of a sound policy of public ownership of Alberta's power resources should not be the outcome of their recent decision, we do not think the blame will lie with Labor in Edmonton.

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	Montreal	Duchess of Richmond	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
	Montreal	Duchess of York	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
	Montreal	Montcalm	Cherbourg	Southampton	Antwerp
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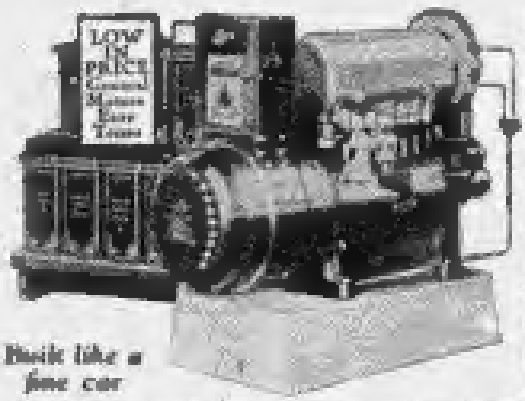

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